Data Highlights and Insights

1. Hong Kong tourism outperformed its neighbouring competitors, but lacked the stamina in recent years

9% vs 3%	5% vs 16%
From 2000 to 2018, visitor arrivals in Hong Kong grew by an average of 9% annually, well above the international increasing rate (3%)	Over the past ten years (2010-2019), the average annual growth rate of visitor arrivals in Hong Kong dropped to 5%, alarmingly lower than Japan (16%), Thailand (11%), Taiwan (9%), South Korea (8%) and Singapore (6%)

2. Value added of tourism grew by an average of nearly 10% annually, majority of the 220-thousand employed persons were low-skilled workers

9% vs 4%	> 1/20 vs 67%
From 2000 to 2018, value added of Hong Kong's inbound tourism grew by an average of 9% annually, higher than that of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) (4%)	In 2018, more than one per 20 employed persons (225,000 in total) was engaged in inbound tourism. Among these employed, 67% were in relatively less skilled jobs of retail, accommodation and food services sectors

3. An imbalanced tourist to resident ratio was perceived, visitor source markets lacked diversity

9 times vs 1 time	> 75% vs 10%
In 2018, the ratio of visitors to residents in Hong Kong was 9:1, much higher than that of international counterparts, Singapore (3:1), London (2:1), New York (2:1) and Tokyo (1:1)	Since 2014, Mainland visitors accounted for more than 75% of total visitor figures; 'South Asia/Southeast Asia' and 'Japan/South Korea' represented the second and third largest visitor source markets respectively, amounting to some 10%

4. High-spending Mainland visitors did not generate more added values, economic contribution diminished in spite of high spending on shopping

~ 50% vs 29%	$63 > $40 > $17
Among the overnight visitors in 2018, those from America and Europe had the highest ratio of value added to spending (48% and 47% respectively), generating larger contributions to Hong Kong's economy; Mainland visitors were ranked among the bottom (29%)	From 2000 to 2018, visitors contributed HKD 63 and 40 to GDP for every HKD 100 spent on accommodation and food services; while the economic contribution generated by retail sector diminished - visitors brought HKD 17 to the local economy for every HKD 100 spent on retail (e.g. shopping)

5. More visitors did not mean entailing more jobs, the worst tourism performance over two decades is forecast

45% vs > 10,000 jobs	94% vs 54 billion
In 2018, jobs in the retail industry amounted to 45% of all inbound tourism employment, less than that in 2014 by over 10,000 jobs	It is estimated that 2020 visitor arrivals in Hong Kong will decrease by 94% compared with 2019, leading to a loss in revenue of HKD 54 billion, equal to 1.9% of 2019 GDP